

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO**

HERBERT G. HEAD,

Plaintiff,

vs.

No. CV 16-00844 WJ/SCY

SOCIAL SECURITY DEPARTMENT,

Defendant.

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

THIS MATTER is before the Court *sua sponte* under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B) and Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6) on the Prisoner’s Civil Rights Complaint filed by Plaintiff, Herbert G. Head on July 21, 2016 (Doc. 1) (“Complaint”). The Court concludes that the Complaint fails to state a claim on which relief can be granted and is frivolous under § 1915(e)(2)(B).

Head brings civil rights claims against the Social Security Department asserting jurisdiction pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 or *Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents of Fed. Bureau of Narcotics*, 403 U.S. 388 (1971). (Doc. 1 at 2). The Complaint alleges that the Social Security Department took funds from Head’s Direct Express social security benefit account without due process of law. (Doc. 1 at 1-3). Head previously made the same allegations in a habeas corpus proceeding under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 that was dismissed by the Court for lack of jurisdiction. *See Head v. Social Security Administration*, No. CV 16-00531 JCH/LF, Doc. 12; *Mays v. Dinwiddie*, 580 F.3d 1136, 1138-1139 (10th Cir. 2009).

Dismissals for Failure to State a Claim

Plaintiff Head is proceeding pro se and *in forma pauperis*. The Court has the discretion to dismiss an *in forma pauperis* complaint *sua sponte* for failure to state a claim upon which

relief may be granted under either Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6) or 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B). Under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6) the Court must accept all well-pled factual allegations, but not conclusory, unsupported allegations, and may not consider matters outside the pleading. *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555; *Dunn v. White*, 880 F.2d 1188, 1190 (10th Cir. 1989). The court may dismiss a complaint under rule 12(b)(6) for failure to state a claim if “it is ‘patently obvious’ that the plaintiff could not prevail on the facts alleged.” *Hall v. Bellmon*, 935 F.2d 1106, 1109 (10th Cir. 1991) (quoting *McKinney v. Oklahoma Dep’t of Human Services*, 925 F.2d 363, 365 (10th Cir. 1991)). A plaintiff must allege “enough facts to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 570. A claim should be dismissed where it is legally or factually insufficient to state a plausible claim for relief. *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544 (2007).

Under § 1915(e)(2)(B) the court may dismiss the complaint at any time if the court determines the action fails to state a claim for relief or is frivolous or malicious. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii). The authority granted by § 1915 permits the court the unusual power to pierce the veil of the complaint's factual allegations and dismiss those claims whose factual contentions are clearly baseless. *Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S. 319, 327 (1989). *See also Hall v. Bellmon*, 935 F.2d 1106, 1109 (10th Cir.1991). The authority to “pierce the veil of the complaint's factual allegations” means that a court is not bound, as it usually is when making a determination based solely on the pleadings, to accept without question the truth of the plaintiff's allegations. *Denton v. Hernandez*, 504 U.S. 25, 32-33 (1992). The court is not required to accept the truth of the plaintiff's allegations but, instead, may go beyond the pleadings and consider any other materials filed by the parties, as well as court proceedings subject to judicial notice. *Denton*, 504 U.S. at 32-33.

In reviewing a pro se complaint, the Court liberally construes the factual allegations. *See Northington v. Jackson*, 973 F.2d 1518, 1520-21 (10th Cir. 1992). However, a pro se plaintiff's pleadings are judged by the same legal standards that apply to all litigants and a pro se plaintiff must abide by the applicable rules of court. *Ogden v. San Juan County*, 32 F.3d 452, 455 (10th Cir. 1994). The court is not obligated to craft legal theories for the plaintiff or to supply factual allegations to support the plaintiff's claims. Nor may the court assume the role of advocate for the pro se litigant. *Hall v. Bellmon*, 935 F.2d at 1110.

In deciding whether to dismiss the complaint, in whole or in part, the court is to consider whether to allow plaintiff an opportunity to amend the complaint. Pro se plaintiffs should be given a reasonable opportunity to remedy defects in their pleadings. *Reynoldson v. Shillinger*, 907 F.2d 124, 126 (10th Cir. 1990). The opportunity to amend should be granted unless amendment would be futile. *Hall v. Bellmon*, 935 F.2d at 1109. An amendment is futile if the amended claims would also be subject to immediate dismissal under the rule 12(b)(6) or § 1915(e)(2)(B) standards. *Bradley v. Val-Mejias*, 379 F.3d 892, 901 (10th Cir. 2004).

Analysis of Head's Claims

Section 1983 provides a federal civil remedy for the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution by any person acting under color of state law. Section 1983 only authorizes suits against persons acting under color of state law. *See McCarty v. Gilchrist*, 646 F.3d 1281, 1285 (10th Cir. 2011). The state action doctrine requires that the deprivation must be caused by the exercise of some right or privilege created by the State or by a rule of conduct imposed by the state or by a person for whom the State is responsible and the party charged with the deprivation must be a person who may fairly be said to be a state actor. *Stone v. Elohim, Inc.*, 336 Fed.Appx. 841, 842 (10th Cir. 2009) (quoting *Lugar v. Edmondson*

Oil Co., Inc., 457 U.S. 922, 937 (1982)). The Social Security Department is an agency of the United States, not a State entity. As such, it never acts under color of state law. The Complaint fails to state any claim for relief against the Social Security Department under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. *McCarty v. Gilchrist*, 646 F.3d at 1285.

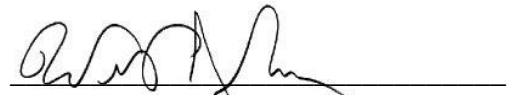
As Head has already been advised, the Complaint also fails to state any claim for relief pursuant to *Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents of the Fed. Bureau of Narcotics*, 403 U.S. 388 (1971). *See* CV 16-00531 JCH/LF, Doc. 12 at 3. *Bivens* creates a cause of action against federal officials similar to the cause of action § 1983 creates against state officials. However, *Bivens* only applies to individual federal officials, and *Bivens* claims against the United States and its agencies are barred by sovereign immunity. *FDIC v. Meyer*, 510 U.S. 471, 484-85 (1994); *Greenlee v. U.S. Postal Service*, 247 F.App'x 953, 955 (10th Cir. 2007). Therefore, any *Bivens* claim for damages against the Social Security Department fails.

The Court will dismiss Head's Complaint without leave to amend because the Court determines that amendment of the Complaint would be futile. *Hall v. Bellmon*, 935 F.2d at 1109. If Head is concerned about funds in his social security benefit account, he needs to follow Social Security administrative procedures rather than proceeding in this Court. Head cannot state a civil rights cause of action against the Social Security Department. The Court also finds the claims asserted by Head are frivolous under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2). The factual allegations are clearly baseless. A complaint plainly abusive of the judicial process is properly typed frivolous within the context of section 1915(e)(2)(B)(i). *See Duhart v. Carlson*, 469 F.2d 471, 477-78 (10th Cir. 1972); *Olson v. Coleman*, 997 F.2d 726, 728-29 (10th Cir. 1993).

Because the Court concludes that Head's Complaint fails to state a claim for relief and is frivolous under § 1915(e)(2)(B), the Court will impose a strike against him as provided in the

“three strikes” rule of the Prisoner Litigation Reform Act (PLRA). 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g). The Court reminds Head that if he accrues three strikes, he may not proceed *in forma pauperis* in civil actions before federal courts unless he is under imminent danger of serious physical injury. § 1915(g).

IT IS ORDERED that the Prisoner’s Civil Rights Complaint filed by Plaintiff, Herbert G. Head on July 21, 2016 (Doc. 1) is **DISMISSED** for failure to state a claim under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B) and the Court imposes a **STRIKE** against Head under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).


UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE